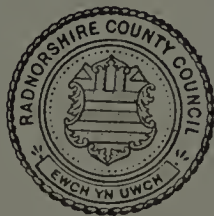


ALU 558

Radnorshire County Council.



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1931,

BY

J. W. MILLER. M.D., D.P.H.,

Barrister-at-Law.

County Medical Officer of Health.

PRESTEIGNE :

Beddoes, County Printing Works.

Radnorshire County Council.



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County of Radnor.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman B. P. Lewis.

Aldermen Moseley and William Thomas; Councilors Abberley, J. Evans, Mrs. Gibson Watt, John Hamer, Hughes, Lloyd, Major Philips, J. P. Price, Rd. Price, Major Thompson, and Col. Sir C. Venables Llewelyn, Bart.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND MIDWIVES ACT COMMITTEE.

The Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee, and Mrs. Coltman Rogers, Lady Venables Llewelyn, Mrs. W. A. Sims, Miss Williams and Dr. John Murray.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH for 1931.

NAME.	URBAN DISTRICT.
G. H. H. Booth, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., Wylcwm Street, Knighton.	Knighton.
J. J. McCormick, M.B., D.P.H., Hafod Awen, Llandrindod Wells.	Llandrindod Wells.
‡E. A. Milner, M.B., C.M., The Garth, Kington.	Presteigne.
	RURAL DISTRICT.
G. P. Driver, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Tynyberllan, Builth Wells.	Colwyn.
J. A. K. Griffiths, M.B., M.R.C.S., Wylcwm House, Knighton. [L.R.C.P.	Knighton.
E. E. Heaney, M.B., CH.B., The Laurels, New Radnor.	New Radnor.
T. E. Hincks, M.B., CH.B., Broad Street, Hay.	Paincastle.
H. T. Lippiatt, M.D., C.M., Bryncoed, Rhayader.	Rhayader.

‡Deceased March, 1932.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS (Poor Law) AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

The District Medical Officers of Health, and Drs. †Q. R. Darling,
F. J. Jayne, J. Murray, H. W. Powell, O. W. D. Steel, and
R. R. Walker.

†Public Vaccinator only.

VACCINATION OFFICERS.

Messrs. W. J. Beavan, H. Batts, G. W. Griffiths, A. R. Hicks,
A. L. James, J. P. Lingen, D. J. Pugh, and G. P. Weale.

SANITARY INSPECTORS FOR 1931.

NAME AND ADDRESS.	DISTRICT.	QUALIFICATIONS.
D. J. Phillips, Town Hall, Knighton.	Knighton Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst.
Idris Jenkins, Town Hall, Llandrindod Wells.	Llan'dod Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst.
R. P. Morris, Westfield, Kington.	Presteigne Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst.
J. Evans, Victoria House, Erwood.	Colwyn Rural	Cert. R. San. Inst.
D. Davies, Chandos Temperance Hotel, Knighton.	Knighton Rural	—
J. P. Lingen, Broad Street, New Radnor.	New Radnor Rural	—
J. J. Price, Hardwick House, Clifford, Herefordshire.	Painscastle Rural	—
R. Worthing, Tegid House, Rhayader.	Rhayader Rural	—

Clerk to the County Council : G. W. Moseley.

Inspector of Midwives : Miss A. M. Lansdown, S.R.N.,
Cert. C.M.B., C.R.San.Inst.

Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act : C. S. W. Powell.
County Analyst : Herbert J. Evans, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Veterinary Surgeon : J. P. Railton, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health : R. P. Bufton.

To the Chairman and Members of the Radnorshire County Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my eleventh Annual Report on the Health Administration of the County for the year 1931.

POPULATION.—Pages 7 and 8. Information is given in regard to censal increase or decrease in each district during 1921-31. Particulars of the intercensal variation, excess of births over deaths, and migration are as follows:—

	Intercensal Variation.		Excess of Births over Deaths.		†Migration	
	1911-21.	1921-31.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1911-21.	1921-31.
Urban						
Districts	-132	+189	*+232	*+80	-364	+109
Rural						
Districts	-736	-597	+1385	+1002	-2121	-1599
County	-868	-408	+1617	+1082	-2485	-1490

*The population of Llandrindod Wells for the Census year 1921 is taken as 2801 (the estimate of the Registrar-General for 1922, after correction for non-residents).

†War deaths, which occurred outside the County, are included as losses by migration ; the estimate for England and Wales is 3·1 per cent of the population.

During the period 1901-11, there was an increase in the population of the urban districts of 595, and a decrease in the rural districts of 1286 ; the decrease for the County was 691. In the period 1921-30, there was migration into the urban districts of 109 (Knighton +104, Llandrindod Wells +79, and Presteigne -74) ; 1599 migrated out of the rural districts, compared with 2121 for the period 1911-20. The total migration out of the County for the period 1921-30 was 1490 compared with 2485 in the period 1911-20. In the period 1921-30, there was a reduction in excess of births of 535, in comparison with the previous 10 years ; the excess in connection with the urban districts for the period 1921-30 was only 80.

Information in regard to the decline in the birth rate of Radnorshire and England and Wales is given below :—

Area.	1921-25.	1926-30.
Urban Districts	17'1	13'1
Rural Districts	19'6	17'7
County	18'9	16'4
England and Wales	19'3	16'7

The population of the Administrative County in 1911 was 22,590, and at the recent Census in 1931, 21,314 ; it is therefore evident that migration into the urban districts is very much less than the migration out of the rural districts. Migration out of the County is a serious problem, and every measure should be taken, which will lead to an increasing number of men and women being able to remain on the land.

OCCUPATION.—Information in regard to male workers, including those in rural districts, is given on pages 24-27. The favourable mortality experience of those employed in agricultural occupations is shown, and this is a strong argument, from a health point of view, in favour of a larger number of persons being employed in rural districts.

BIRTH RATE.—Pages 7, 9 and 10. The birth rate for the County was 15'6, being the same as for 1930.

The percentage of still births to total births is high, it was 8'4 compared with 4'1 for England and Wales for 1931 ; the rate was 1'4 per 1000 of the population (urban districts '90, rural 1'64) compared with '67 for England and Wales.

DEATH RATE.—Pages 10-13. The standardised death rate for the County was 10'0 compared with 9'2 in 1930.

Information in regard to the principal causes of deaths is given on page 12.

Deaths from Suicide and other forms of Violence, which account for 3'1 per cent of the total deaths during the 10 years, 1921-30, are referred to on page 47.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Pages 13-20. The County rate was 66 compared with 60 for 1930.

The percentage of deaths during the first week to total deaths under 1 year is one-third higher in Radnorshire in comparison with England and Wales ; particulars were given on page 15, Annual Report for 1930. I have previously referred to the higher proportion of still births in Radnorshire.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—Pages 16 and 17. The importance of early booking, with a view to ante-natal examination and supervision, is not realised by a good many mothers ; even when a case is booked early it is often difficult for the midwife to induce the expectant mother to see a doctor.

Two other factors which have a distinct bearing on maternal mortality, are lack of proper nourishment, and an insufficiently high standard in regard to cleanliness.

MILK SUPPLY.—Pages 42-43. A much higher standard is needed in regard to cleanliness of cows, cowsheds, utensils and milkers, the results of the bacteriological analyses indicate this. Passing milk through a strainer may get rid of some of the grosser particles of dirt, but the harmful bacteria still remain. It is very exceptional for cows in Radnorshire to be tested for tuberculosis ; this is a very important matter.

HOUSING.—For the year ending December, 1931, the number of houses authorised by the Ministry of Health to be erected by Local Authorities in Radnorshire was 54, the number completed was 26, and the number under construction 4.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to those members of the County Council, who have given me their support, and to the members of the staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. MILLER, M.D., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
County Buildings,
Llandrindod Wells,
June, 1932.

Annual Report.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Full particulars were given on pages 6 and 8, Annual Report for 1923, and on pages 5 and 6, Report for 1925.

Particulars in regard to population obtained through the census taken on 26-27th April, 1931, are given in the Table on next page.

The census of 1921 was taken on June 19th, in consequence the population of Llandrindod Wells, as given, included visitors and other temporary residents. I have given the estimated population of Llandrindod Wells for 1922, and have made the necessary corrections in the Table given by the Registrar General.

The Registrar General gives the following estimates of the population for 1931: Urban Districts, 5,570; Rural Districts, 15,250; County, 20,820.

The population of the 3 Urban Districts is given as follows: Knighton, 1,789; Llandrindod Wells, 2,687; Presteigne, 1,094. The population of the 5 Rural Districts is given as follows: Colwyn, 1,962; Knighton, 3,894; New Radnor, 2,584; Painscastle, 2,128; Rhayader, 4,682.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Particulars are given on pages 8 and 9, Annual Report for 1930. The occupation of the inhabitants is referred to on page 9, Annual Report for 1930, and later in this Report.

RATEABLE VALUE AND INHABITED HOUSES.

Particulars for each district were given on page 7, Annual Report for 1930.

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of live births registered in the county during 1931 was 325 compared with 336 in 1930; the rate was 15·6 per 1000 of the population, compared with 15·6 in 1930, and 16·5 for the 5 years, 1926-30. There were 299 legitimate births (male 144, female 155), and 26 illegitimate births (male 11, female 15).

DISTRICT.	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water)	POPULATION.						Censal Increase or Decrease 1921-1931 (Persons)			
		1921.			1931.			Numbers.		Percentage of 1921 Population.	
		Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	In-crease	De-crease	In-crease	De-crease
Radnorshire Administrative County ...	301,165	21,722 [†]	10,723	10,999	21,314	10,562	10,752	408	—	—	1.9
URBAN DISTRICTS:	8,167	45,674 [†]	2,472	3,202	5,863	2,573	3,290	189	—	3.3	—
Knighton	3,664	1,701	804	897	1,836	892	944	135	—	7.9	—
Llandrindod Wells...	1,509	†2,801	1,132	1,669	2,925	1,183	1,742	124	—	4.4	—
Presteigne	2,994	1,172	536	636	1,102	498	604	—	70	—	6.0
RURAL DISTRICTS:	292,998	16,048	8,251	7,797	15,451	7,989	7,462	—	597	—	3.7
Colwyn	29,579	2,043	1,062	981	1,975	976	999	—	68	—	3.3
Knighton	88,872	4,190	2,194	1,996	3,955	2,098	1,857	—	235	—	5.6
New Radnor	51,893	2,601	1,336	1,265	2,573	1,308	1,265	—	28	—	1.1
Paincastle	31,414	2,201	1,120	1,081	2,149	1,132	1,017	—	52	—	2.4
Rhayader	91,240	5,013	2,539	2,474	4,799	2,475	2,324	—	214	—	4.3

† Estimate of Registrar-General for 1922.

† Corrected figures.

Particulars in regard to rates (per 1,000 of population) for the various districts for 1931, and the 5 years 1926-30 are as follows :—

Areas.	Number of Live Births 1931.	Birth-rate 1931.	Birth-rate 1926-30.
URBAN DISTRICTS :			
Knighton	28	15·7	18·0
Llandrindod Wells ...	34	12·7	9·7
Presteigne	15	13·7	14·4
RURAL DISTRICTS :			
Colwyn	21	10·7	15·5
Knighton	63	16·2	19·8
New Radnor	46	17·8	20·1
Painscastle	37	17·4	17·7
Rhayader	81	17·3	15·6
Urban Districts ...	77	13·8	13·1
Rural Districts ...	248	16·3	17·7
Administrative County	325	15·6	16·5
England and Wales ...	—	15·8	16·7

STILL BIRTHS.

The total number of still-births registered in the County during 1931 was 30, compared with 21 in 1930 ; the rate was 1·4 per 1000 of the population compared with '67 for England and Wales. The percentage of total births registered in the County was 8·4. There were 5 in the Urban and 25 in the Rural Districts ; 28 births were legitimate (males 16, females 12), and 2 illegitimate (females).

Particulars in regard to the various districts, with rate per 1000 population in brackets, are as follows :—

Urban Districts 5 (·90) ; Rural Districts 25 (1·64) ; County 30 (1·44).

Urban : Knighton 2 (1'11) ; Llandrindod Wells 3 (1'12) ; Presteigne, Nil.

Rural : Colwyn 3 (1'53) ; Knighton 3 ('77) ; New Radnor 4 (1'55) ; Painscastle 10 (4'70) ; Rhayader 5 (1'07).

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

(1) Of the 26 illegitimate live births during 1931, 6 were in the Urban, and 20 in the Rural Districts. The percentage of total live births was 8 (Urban 7'8, Rural 8'1) compared with 8'8 (Urban 6'9, Rural 9'3) for the 5 years 1926-30.

(2) Of the 2 illegitimate still births, there were none in the Urban, and 2 in the Rural Districts. The percentage of total still births was 6'7 (Urban nil, Rural 8), compared with 21'6 for the 2 years 1929-30 (Urban 25, Rural 241). Taken over a period, the percentage of illegitimate still births is much higher in comparison with the illegitimate live births.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths which occurred during 1931 in the county, (after due correction for residents who died outside the county, and non-residents who died in the county) was 285 compared with 273 in 1930.

Of the deaths, 83 (males 35, females 48) occurred in the Urban, and 202 (males 96, females 106) in the Rural Districts.

Particulars in regard to death rates (per 1,000 of the population) for 1931, and for the 5 yearly period 1926-30, are as follows :—

Areas.	Number of Deaths 1931.	Crude Death Rate 1931.	Standardised Death Rates.	
			1931.	1926-30.
Urban Districts :				
Knighton ...	25	14	10·1	12·5
Llandrindod Wells	36	13·4	10·3	8·1
Presteigne ...	22	20·1	13·7	11·3
Rural Districts :				
Colwyn ...	19	9·7	8·3	9·2
Knighton ...	60	15·4	12·5	8·5
New Radnor ...	31	12	8·5	9·2
Painscastle ...	23	10·8	8·3	8·4
Rhayader ...	69	14·7	10·7	9·4
Urban Districts ...	83	14·9	10·5	9·7
Rural Districts ...	202	13·2	9·3	8·4
Administrative			10·0	
County	285	13·7		9·0
England and Wales	—	*12·3	—	*12·1

*Death Rate.

On page 7 of my Annual Report for 1926, I gave the standardising factors for each district in the County. By means of these factors corrections can be made for any difference in age and sex distribution in comparison with England and Wales as a whole.

Full particulars of the causes of death in each district, and of the deaths at each age period, are given in Tables I. and II., Appendix.

The following were the principal causes of death for the year 1931.

Causes of Death.	1931. No. of Deaths.	1931. Percentage of Total Deaths.	1926-30. Percentage of Total Deaths.
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart Disease 65, Other Disease 13) ...	78	27·4	22·3
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	32	11·2	11·9
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary 17, Non-Pulmonary 4)	21	7·4	6·7
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Bronchitis 10, Pneumo- nia 9)	19	6·7	8·6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage etc.	18	6·3	6·2
Congenital Debility, Mal- formation and Pre- mature Birth ...	14	4·9	5·2
Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis ...	13	4·6	4·9
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic) ...	10	3·5	4·1
Diabetes	4	1·4	1·1
Total	209	73	71

Particulars of deaths in age periods are given in Table II. Appendix. Particulars of totals at the different age periods are as follows :—

Total	75 and								
Deaths.	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	over
Age periods	29	4	8	13	18	26	25	66	96
	Total			...	285.				
Percentage of total deaths	10·2	1·4	2·8	4·6	6·3	9·1	8·8	23·1	33·7

Of the 4 deaths at the age period 5-15 years, 1 occurred in the Urban and 3 in the Rural Districts ; three males died from Peptic (Gastric) Ulcer, Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and Violence (other than Suicide) respectively, and 1 female from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under 1 year in the County during 1931 was 22 compared with 20 in 1930 ; the infantile mortality rate (number of deaths under 1 year per 1000 births) was 68 compared with 60 in 1930. Of the deaths 7 (3 males, 4 females) occurred in the Urban, and 15 (7 males, 8 females) in the Rural Districts.

One death of an illegitimate infant (male) occurred in a Rural District ; the infantile mortality rate calculated on the 26 illegitimate births is 39 compared with a rate of 70 in connection with legitimate births.

Particulars in connection with the various districts for 1931, and for the 5 yearly period 1926-30 are as follows:—

Areas.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rates per 1000 births.	
		1931.	1926-30.
URBAN DISTRICTS :			
Knighton	2	71	19
Llandrindod Wells ...	2	59	56
Presteigne	3	200	63
RURAL DISTRICTS :			
Colwyn	—	—	24
Knighton	6	95	81
New Radnor	1	22	39
Painscastle	2	54	69
Rhayader	6	74	61
Urban Districts ...	7	90	42
Rural Districts ...	15	61	50
Administrative County	22	68	56
England and Wales ...	—	66	68

Enquiries were made by the Nurses in regard to 18 deaths under 1 year, the particulars are as follows:—

No.	Sex.	Age at Birth.	Cause of Death.	— Feeding. — Breast. Artificial.		Weight at Birth.
1	F.	11 months	Convulsions Rickets.	Yes	—	6 lbs.
2	F.	2 months	Bronchitis	5 wks	Patent food	5½ lbs.
3	F.	2 months	Convulsions	Yes	—	10 lbs.
4	F.	2½ weeks	Spina Bifida	—	—	—
5	M.	5 months	Malnutrition	Partly (4 wks)	Condensed Milk.	8½ lbs.
6	F.	18 hours	Prematurity Inanition	—	—	3½ lbs.

7	M.	10½ weeks	Prematurity Inanition	—	Cow's Milk	4¼ lbs.
8	F.	1 day	Prematurity	—	—	4¾ lbs.
9	M.	3 weeks	Spina Bifida	Yes	—	7 lbs.
10	F.	3 weeks	Malnutrition	—	Cow's Milk	6 lbs.
11	M.	4 days	Prematurity	—	Condensed Milk.	4 lbs.
12	F.	3½ weeks	Jaundice	Yes	—	7 lbs.
13	F.	5 weeks	Convulsions	Yes	—	6 lbs.
14	M.	6 months	Intussusception	—	Dried Milk	8½ lbs.
15	M.	8 months	Bronchitis	Yes	—	8 lbs.
16	M.	7 weeks	Prematurity Convulsions	4 wks	Dried Milk	4¾ lbs.
17	F.	3 weeks	Prematurity Inanition	Partly (2 wks)	Dried Milk	2 lbs.
18	M.	2 weeks	Spina Bifida	—	—	—

Nos. 16 and 17 were illegitimate. Nos. 6 and 7 were twins ; the mother suffered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Six deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year, 4 in the second quarter, 4 in the third quarter, and 4 in the last quarter.

Particulars were given on page 15 of my Annual Report for 1930, of the causes of death for the 5 yearly periods 1921-25, and 1926-30, also for the periods during which the deaths occurred ; during the period 1926-30 nearly one half of the deaths under 1 year occurred during the first week, and over two-thirds during the first month.

DEATHS OF INFANTS, AGED 1-5 YEARS.

Seven occurred in 1931 in the Rural Districts Four infants aged 1 to 2 years died from Pn̄umonia (1), Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (1), and Other Diseases (2). Three infants died at the age of 2-5 years from Bronchitis, Appendicitis, and Violence respectively.

Particulars of deaths, during the 5 years 1926-30, are given on page 16, Annual Report for 1930.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS (under age of 2 years).

One death occurred in 1931 in a Rural District, the rate was 3·1 per 1,000 births, the rate for England and Wales was 6.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICE.—A scheme for the ante-natal examination of necessitous uninsured expectant mothers was sanctioned by the County Council on August 7th, 1931. Under the Scheme, doctors practising in the County examine mothers referred to them by midwives in attendance, it being understood that no patient would be referred who could afford to pay the ordinary medical fee. During 1931, 15 expectant mothers were examined, 5 residing in the Urban and 10 in the Rural Districts.

A good many mothers do not realise the importance of early booking, with a view to ante-natal examination and supervision, and the detection of any abnormality or defect.

HOSPITAL.—During the year, 11 were treated at the Llandrindod Wells Hospital under arrangements made by your Authority, 2 were from the Urban, and 10 from the Rural Districts ; there were no deaths. Cases were first admitted to Hospital in 1925, particulars of admission from 1925-30 inclusive is as follows :—

Year.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number	4	5	5	7	8	9

Of the 49 cases admitted from 1925-31, 3 died, 1 in 1925, and 2 in 1929 ; considering the complicated nature of the majority of cases, the mortality was low.

Particulars in regard to the 11 cases in Hospital during 1931 are as follows :—

- (1) Aged 40 years, primipara, contracted pelvis ; labour induced and live birth.
- (2) Aged 27 years, multipara ; placenta prævia.
- (3) Aged 44 years, multipara, hæmorrhage and puerperal pyrexia following miscarriage (previous to admission).
- (4) Aged 29 years, enlarged varicose veins.
- (5) Aged 21 years, primipara, contracted pelvis ; labour induced and live birth.
- (6) Aged 29 years, multipara, post-partum hæmorrhage and puerperal pyrexia.
- (7) Aged 38 years, primipara, contracted pelvis, twins stillborn, albuminuria.
- (8) Aged 42 years, septic thrombosis and eclampsia at previous confinement in 1927 ; normal live birth.
- (9) Aged 31 years, primipara, breech presentation and hydramnious, stillbirth, thrombosis left leg.
- (10) Aged 35 years, multipara, uterus ante-verted, complications at previous labour, home conditions unsatisfactory.
- (11) Aged 31 years, severe hæmorrhage at last confinement. Thrombosis of veins of legs.

There was contracted pelvis in 4 cases, and post-partum hæmorrhage in 3 cases.

Information in regard to accommodation for maternity and other cases in Poor Law Institutions is given later in the Report.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There was one death during the year of a married female, aged 29 years, the cause of death was Pyelo-nephritis following Cystitis.

The standard of living was low and there was insufficient nourishment, in consequence resistance was low. The case was attended by a doctor and nurse ; the husband was a small farmer.

Information in regard to maternal mortality since 1911 is given on pages 17 and 18 of my Annual Report for 1930.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

Summary of Inspector's Work :

Regular inspections of Midwives	...	...	133
Special Visits of Enquiry	...	...	14
Other Visits	...	...	39
Letters and Notices sent out	...	...	460
Visits of Inspection to Nursing Homes	...	...	4

Notifications received of :—

Intention to practice	...	...	28
Sending for Medical aid	...	...	81
Artificial Feeding of Infants	...	...	9
Still-births	...	...	6
Having laid out a dead body	...	...	10
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	4
Death	...	...	5
Having practiced outside own area	...	...	1

In connection with the sending for medical help, 22 notifications (28 per cent of total Urban births) were received from the 3 Urban Districts, and 59 (24 per cent of total Rural births) from the 5 Rural Districts.

The majority of the notifications were received in regard to conditions occurring during pregnancy, some of the notifications were in regard to abnormalities and other conditions before labour started. In connection with 4 cases, there were 2 notifications. The particulars are as follows :—

MOTHER.—(a) Ante-natal :

Small pelvic measurements	...	1
Vaginal discharge	...	2
Albuminuria	...	3
Puffiness of face	...	1
Dangerous varicose veins	...	2
General debility	...	2

(b) Labour and Puerperium :

Delayed second stage of labour	...	10
Prolonged labour	...	9
Malpresentations	...	2
Breech presentation, prolonged labour		1
Uterine Inertia	...	2
Ruptured Perineum	...	8
Retained Placenta	...	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	4
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	2
Abortion	...	6
Threatened Abortion	...	5
Phlebitis	...	2
Thrombosis of veins of leg	...	1
Rise of temperature	...	3
General weakness after delivery		4
INFANT—		
Dangerous feebleness	...	6
Discharge from one eye	...	1
„ „ both eyes	...	1
Jaundice	...	1
Gastro-intestinal hæmorrhage	...	1

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In 71 cases (88 per cent) the aid was on behalf of the mother (ante-natal 16 per cent), and in 10 cases (12 per cent) in connection with the infant.

MIDWIVES PRACTISING—

Number of trained midwives working under		
16 District Nursing Associations (affiliated to Radnor County Nursing Association)		18
Temporary whole-time Health Visitor	...	1†
Trained midwives in private practice	...	5
Bona-fide midwives practicing in Radnorshire		Nil

†Also one employed temporarily in the Gladestry District when required.

Of the midwives who notified their intention to practice in 1931, 1 was temporary only, and 3 left the county; there were 24 on the register at the end of the year.

The total number of cases attended by midwives during the year was 297 (197 as midwives, 100 as maternity nurses).

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

During 1931 the number of births notified was 327 (live births 300, still births 27), of these 276 were notified by midwives, 9 by the matron of the Llandrindod Wells Hospital, 35 by doctors, and 7 by parents. From the returns supplied by District Registrars, it was ascertained that 9 births had not been notified; altogether 97 per cent were notified. In 1921 the number was 90 per cent, and in 1925, 93 per cent.

Inquiries were made respecting still-births, which occurred during the year, the particulars are as follows:—

No.	Presentation.	Complications.	No. of previous confinements.	No. of previous miscarriages.	No. of previous still births.	No. of children living.	No. of children dead.
1	Breech	Difficult labour	—	—	—	—	—
2	Vertex	Ante-partum hæmorrhage	5	—	1	3	1
3	Foot	Difficult labour	6	—	—	6	—
4	Vertex	Mother had Influenza, macerated foetus	3	—	—	2	1
5	Vertex	Prolonged labour	4	—	1	4	—
6	Vertex	Hydrannios, persistent occipito posterior	3	—	1	2	—
7	Vertex	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Vertex (born before arrival of midwife)	—	1	—	—	—	1
9	Vertex	Degeneration of placenta	6	—	—	6	—
10	Vertex	Difficult labour	—	1	—	—	—
11	—	Deformed foetus, spina bifida	—	—	—	—	—
12	Breech	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
13	Vertex	Macerated foetus, spina bifida	2	—	1	1	—
14	Vertex	Albuminuria, anæmia of mother	5	—	4	1	—
15	Foot	Malpresentation	3	—	—	3	—
16	Breech	Delayed labour	1	—	—	1	—
17	Breech	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 { 19	Twins	Delayed labour	—	—	—	—	—

No. 16 was an illegitimate birth, Nos. 14 and 16 were not booked, Nos. 18 and 19 were admitted to the Llandrindod Wells Hospital. The urine was tested for albumen, with the exception of Nos. 14 and 16.

HEALTH VISITING.—The whole of the county is now covered by District Nursing Associations with the exception of the Rhayader and St. Harmon's area; the duties of Health Visitor and School Nurse are carried out by the District Nurses. At the end of December, 1931, there were in addition to the Superintendent Nurse, 1 whole-time and 18 subsidised nurses; the latter under 16 Nursing Associations. It has not yet been possible to appoint a whole-time Health Visitor to the Rhayader St. Harmon's area. The midwifery cases in the parish of Gladestry are attended by a temporary Nurse-Midwife, who also carries out part of the work of Health Visitor and School Nurse.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during 1931:—

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE—

Expectant Mothers (first visits 322)	...	1337
Infants under 1 year (first visits 282)	...	2578
Infants 1-5 years, total visits	...	5242
Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres		58

TUBERCULOSIS—

Home Visits (first visits 19)	...	446
Attendance at Stations	...	31

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

Measles (first visits 80)	...	142
Whooping Cough (first visits 56)	...	106
Chicken pox („ 37)	...	61
Mumps („ 54)	...	94
Influenza („ 99)	...	154

The large majority of the visits re Infectious Diseases were in connection with children of school age. On page 21, Annual Report for 1930, I gave information in regard to visits for the 5 yearly periods 1921-25 and 1926-30.

FEEDING, ETC.—In connection with 282 infants, the information obtained by the nurses in regard to feeding is given below.

	No.	Percentage.
Breast-fed	181	64·2
Breast and artificially fed	15	5·3
Breast fed for a time, then artificially fed	40	16·2
Artificially fed from birth	46	16·3

Of 73 infants visits in 1931, who reached the age of 9 months within the year ; 37 (50·7 per cent) were entirely breast fed ; 17 (23·3 per cent) were breast fed for a time ; 4 (5·5 per cent) were breast fed and artificially fed ; and 15 (20·5 per cent) were artificially fed from birth. In the cases where breast feeding was carried on for a time, the period was as follows :—

Months	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-6	6-9
Number	3	4	8	—	2	—

In the majority of cases the feeding was under three months (one fifth under one month). The reasons given for artificial feeding in 27 cases were as follows :—Failure of lactation 17, illegitimacy 2, death of mother 2, mother went out to work 1, child's health 1, ill health of mother 4.

Of 36 babies artificially fed, the feeding was as follows :—Cows' Milk 29, Condensed Milk 3, and Patent Foods 4.

The kind of feeding bottle in use is very important ; information was obtained in 101 cases, in 100 a boat shaped bottle with an india-rubber teat was used, and in one case a bottle with a long india-rubber tube. Six children were provided with comforters (dummies) ; these are a frequent source of flatulence and other troubles.

It was ascertained that only 71 infants out of 282 slept in a cot, the remainder slept with the mother ; the danger of overlaying is well known. In connection with 10, the clothing was unsatisfactory. There was one case of overcrowding, 12 infants did not receive sufficient fresh air, and 8 insufficient light.

Thirteen houses were damp, (2 houses 1 room only), 7 were dirty (in 6 the occupants were also dirty), and in 1 the water supply was some distance from the house.

I am indebted to Miss Lansdown, Superintendent Nurse and Inspector of Midwives, for summarising the information in regard to the work of the Health Visitors.

On pages 21-23, Annual Report for 1930, I summarised the information for the 5 years 1921-25 and 1926-30.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES—

	Howey.	Knighton.	Llandrindod Wells.	Presteigne.	Total.
*No. of Meetings	10	12	19	12	53
Total number of individual children who attended meetings during the year ...	18	45	57	37	157
New cases—					
(1) Under 1 year	2	13	16	10	41
(2) 1-5 years ...	1	10	3	2	16
Old cases—					
(1) Under 1 year	2	11	10	3	26
(2) 1-5 years ...	13	11	28	22	74
Attendances—					
(1) Under 1 year	17	70	162	49	298
(2) 1-5 years ...	68	84	169	109	430
Total	85	154	331	158	728
Average attendance per session ...	9	13	17	13	14

*Doctor in attendance at each meeting at Knighton, 9 out of 10 meetings at Howey, 9 out of 19 at Llandrindod Wells, and 11 out of 12 at Presteigne.

On account of the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, there was only one meeting at Howey during the last quarter, and 2 at Llandrindod Wells.

The percentage of children, under 1 year of age, who attended for the first time, per notified live births was 7·3.

On pages 24 and 25, of my Annual Report for 1931, I gave information in regard to attendance at the centres since 1921 ; a comparison was made based on the average number of births registered at the Knighton, Llandrindod Wells and Presteigne Centres. As only a minority of infants, on account of distance, attend the centres, it is left to a large extent to the Health Visitors to give instruction to the mothers on matters of health, including fresh air, sunshine, feeding, etc.

CLINICS.—Since 1930 the Eye Clinics have been available for infants under school age, and also the arrangements with the Llandrindod Hospital for operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

No operations have been performed. During 1930, four infants (boy aged 2 years, and 3 girls aged 1 year, 2 years 9 months, and 5 years) attended eye clinics for Squint with the exception of the girl aged 1 year; this child had previously suffered from Ophthalmia Neonatorum, but no injury to sight was detected.

In 1931, 3 infants (2 boys aged 2 years, and 4 years 10 months, and a girl aged 4 years 10 months) attended Eye Clinics on account of Squint, and also a boy aged 3 years who had attended in 1930.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

On pages 25 and 26 of my Annual School Report for 1927, I referred to the County Scheme.

On pages 21 and 22 of the 1929 Report, I referred to the treatment of crippled children attending the elementary schools in the County, and on pages 33 and 34, reference was made to children attending the Secondary Schools.

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.—There were 8 new cases (4 boys and 4 girls), total attendances 35 (Llandrindod Wells Centre 30, Newtown 4, Craven Arms 1), and 5 old cases (4 boys, 1 girl) total attendances 36 (Llandrindod Wells Centre 34, Hereford 1, Craven Arms 1). Of the new cases, a boy aged 1 year 9 months had Spastic Paraplegia; 2 girls, aged 1 year respectively, and a boy aged 3 years had bowing of legs due to rickets. A boy aged 1 year 8 months suffered from the effects of rickets, and a boy aged 5 years had flat feet. Two girls, aged 1 year 5 months and 1 year 6 months respectively, were discharged, as no treatment was required. In connection with the old cases, the defects were Congenital Talipes Equino-varus (one foot), Torticollis, Congenital Metatarsus Varus (2) and Congenital Club Foot.

ADULTS.—There were 9 new cases (8 males, 1 female), total attendances 32 (Llandrindod Wells 26, Craven Arms 3, Newtown 3), and 10 old cases (1 male, 9 females), total attendances 43 (Llandrindod Wells).

Of the new cases, a male (aged 40 years) had his left arm blown away by a sporting gun, other defects were:—male (37

years) injury to external cartilage (left knee); male (41) pes-planus; male (59) arthritis (one leg); male (15) infantile paralysis (affecting one leg); male (18) spina bifida occulta; male (19) old fracture (one leg); male (16) arthritis (elbow joints), and a female (16 years) flat foot.

OCCUPATION.

In my Annual Report for 1923, on pages 23-27, I gave particulars in regard to occupation in Radnorshire, as ascertained at the previous census in June, 1921. In 1927 a Decennial Supplement was issued by the Registrar General, in regard to Occupational Mortality of males, and it is from this Report that the information which follows is given in regard to mortality. Of a population of 8,966 males, aged 12 years and over, 7,688 (85·7 per cent) were employed, and of these 3,791 (nearly one half the number) as agricultural workers; it was pointed out by the Registrar General that the rate for males (in regard to agriculture) was exceeded in only 3 counties in England and Wales, viz, the Isle of Ely, Holland (Lincolnshire), and Montgomery.

The largest group of male workers in Radnorshire is engaged in agricultural work. If the mortality of all occupied and retired male workers (aged 20-65) be taken as 1000, the rates of agricultural workers is as follows:—farmers and their relatives 674 (11th lowest); gardeners and labourers 707 (12th); farm bailiffs and foremen 526 (lowest); woodmen and labourers in woods and forests 714 (13th), and agricultural labourers (including shepherds) 688 (10th lowest). “Agricultural occupations as a whole return, as always, a very favourable mortality experience.” In commenting on the comparative mortality rates for 178 occupations, the Registrar General states “the mortality of farmers in England and Wales is below the average from every cause, except diabetes, appendicitis and suicide.”

In Radnorshire the deaths from diabetes do not appear to be excessive among farmers. It is suggested that this disease and possibly appendicitis may be caused through the effects of good living; the C.M.F. for digestive diseases is 985.

“Gardeners return a very consistent record of low mortality, the only cause in excess being again appendicitis. Consistently low mortality from all the causes distinguished in Table D. (Standardised Mortality of Males, 20-65 years in certain occupations from all causes, and certain selected causes) is

indeed, a characteristic of all the agricultural occupations. It reaches its maximum, for that table, with agricultural labourers (including shepherds), whose standardised mortality is above average from no cause, though it just reaches average in the case of suicide. No other occupation except carpenters can claim this distinction."

Of the remainder, 2,974 fall into the following 15 groups. The figure in brackets is the comparative mortality figure (all occupied and retired males, aged 20-65 years being 1000): No. of gardeners 140; shepherds 65; stone miners and quarriers 103 (946); metal workers 244; makers of textile goods and articles of dress 100 (largely tailors (1015) and boot makers (1014); wood workers 262 (one half carpenters (843); builders, bricklayers, etc., 442 (C.M.F. foremen and gangers (732), bricklayers 854); railway workers 156 (engine drivers (792), signalmen (622), shunters and pointsmen (914); road transport workers 255 (drivers of motor vehicles and steam wagons (862); commercial and financial workers 573, consist of 52% shop keepers and 28% shop assistants (973); professional workers 269 (largest group teachers (736); personal service 247, consists of indoor domestic staff 30%, inn and hotel keepers 24%, (C.M.F. for former (885) and for the latter (1585); clerks, draughtsmen, typists, etc., 118 (1019).

Professional Workers (males). The following remarks are made by the Registrar General in regard to teachers (not music teachers): "High mortality at 16-25, followed by consistently low rates at all subsequent ages, probably indicates that youths of poor physique are attracted to this as a light and healthy occupation. Its healthiness is attested both by mortality rates, which after 25 never exceed 82% of average, and by a C.M.F. of 736, holding sixteenth place on the list out of 178 occupations. Mortality is low from almost all causes, the only ratios in excess of 1000 being, influenza 1071, diabetes 1164, and appendicitis 1079, (all occupied and retired civilian males, 1000). That for respiratory disease 468 is specially low."

In regard to Church of England clergymen (this includes those in the Welsh Church). "The C.M.F. of 561 is lower than for any other of the 178 occupations in Table B., except farm bailiffs, the reliability of whose death-rates shares the suspicion attaching to those of foremen in general. So it may well be that the rate for the clergy is really lowest of all." Other clergy have a rather higher ratio, viz: ministers 639, and priests 780.

"Cancer mortality is low for all, the ratio for ministers, 493, being the lowest recorded for any of the 178 occupations. Priests and ministers share the high diabetes mortality of their social class, but Anglicans escape it (779)."

Comparative mortality figures for other professional workers are as follows:—Solicitors 899, registered medical practitioners 1021, dentists 910, bank officials (other than clerks) 603, local authority officials and clerks 776. Referring to dentists the Registrar General states, "Mortality is lower than for medical practitioners, the C.M.F. of 910, comparing with 1021. The special doctor's risk from respiratory diseases (pneumonia) and accident does not apply to this indoor occupation, but on the other hand, phthisis mortality (753) is considerably higher. The usual Class 1 excess for diabetes and for digestive diseases is greater for dentists than for doctors."

In reference to those engaged in personal service, the following remarks are made respecting inn and hotel keepers, and publicans. "Excess is recorded from almost every cause, the ratios for five causes being over 2000; diabetes (2852), digestive disease (3452), chronic nephritis (2264), suicide (2609), and cirrhosis of the liver (11552). This list indicates very clearly that the publican yields to the temptations towards over-eating and drinking entailed by his business."

Barmen have a comparative mortality figure of 1955 and waiters 1323.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Of the 12 occupations followed by males with the highest mortality, there are only 2, viz:—inn and hotel keepers, publicans (10th highest) and barmen (4th highest), in which persons in Radnorshire are employed; the other 10 occupations include persons working in the tin and copper mines, earthenware and china manufacture, grinders in cutlery trade, cotton (card and frame tenters), brass foundry-men, metal glaziers and polishers, slate masons and workers, costermongers, hawkers, and street sellers.

Only one fifth of the population in England, and less than one third of that in Wales resides in the rural areas, it

therefore follows that the majority of the employed are working in urban areas. In Radnorshire the large bulk of those employed are working under healthy conditions ; the urban areas are small, and only contain one fourth of the population of the county. There is absence of smoke, which is present in the large towns and industrial areas, freedom from occupations, which on account of their nature, are detrimental to health, and the air is bracing.

Occupations connected with agriculture and strictly rural life, form a large proportion of the 10 occupations having the lowest mortality figures. It must be recognised that even if an occupation is followed under healthy conditions, the health of the person employed may be undermined through lack of proper nourishment or over eating, insufficient exercise, sunshine, fresh air, and/or intemperance ; the effect of the latter is shown in connection with innkeepers, publicans and barmen, the majority of whom work in urban areas. If separate statistics were obtained for rural areas, the comparative mortality figures in connection with occupations (other than agricultural) would be still further reduced.

The conditions of life are on the whole more favourable in rural districts than in the towns, every inducement should therefore be made to prevent the present large exodus to the towns, and to retain a larger population in the country, and greater efforts should be made to improve conditions in rural areas. Education, if properly directed, should be the means of encouraging a larger number of persons to follow occupations in rural areas. In the Chadwick Lecture on "Heredity in relation to Mental Disease and Mental Deficiency" delivered in 1925, the late Sir Frederick Mott stated "In rural districts the migration to the cities and large towns for higher wages has led to a steady and progressive deterioration of the mentality of the population. This is shown by the fact that although there is less drink consumed in rural districts than in industrial and maritime, yet there is pro-rata a higher percentage of registered mental deficiency and insanity."

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Particulars of notifications and of removals to Hospital during 1931, are given in the accompanying tables.

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ...	54	18	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	*1	—
Erysipelas ...	7	—	—
Pneumonia ...	6	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—

*Maternity Ward Knighton Poor Law Institution.

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
in each District, Year ended 31st December, 1931.

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever (including Para- Typhoid).	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Tuber- culosis.		Pneumonia.
						Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.	
Urban—								
Knighton ...	1			1	2	4	2	2
Llandrindod Wells	29						3	
Presteigne ...	7	1			1	1		
Total Urban	37	1		1	3	5	5	2
Rural—								
Colwyn ...	6				1	2	1	
Knighton ...	2	4		1		1	1	
New Radnor ...	2		1	1		1		
Painscastle ...	2				1	1		1
Rhayader ...	5			1	2	5	1	3
Total Rural	17	4	1	3	4	10	3	4
Total County	54	5	1	4	7	15	8	6

*Returns taken from weekly notification cards.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease was in epidemic form during the last quarter in Llandrindod Wells and Presteigne. There were no deaths from the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were no cases notified during the year.

MEASLES.—The disease was present in epidemic form in the parishes of New Radnor and Painscastle during the first and second quarters ; in the parishes of Newchurch, Glasbury, Disserth and Trecoed, Llanelwedd, Llanfihangel Rhydithon, and the town of Knighton, during the second quarter, and in the parishes of Abbeycwmhir, Llandewy, St. Harmon's, Llangunllo and Llandegley during the last quarter.

There was one death of a male under 1 year, in the Rhayader Rural District.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease was prevalent in Llandrindod Wells in the third and fourth quarters, and in the parishes of Stanage and New Radnor during the last quarter.

There were no deaths from the disease.

CHICKEN POX.—The disease was in epidemic form during the last quarter in the parishes of Old Radnor, Bleddfa, and Llandilo Graban.

MUMPS.—In epidemic form in Llangunllo parish during the second and third quarters.

INFLUENZA.—This disease was prevalent in the County during the first quarter and part of the second quarter. There were 13 deaths, 3 (2 males, 1 female) in the urban districts, and 10 (5 males, 5 females) in the rural districts ; 2 deaths occurred at the age period 15-25 years, 2 at 25-35, 1 at 35-45, 3 at 55-65, and 5 at 65 years and upwards.

SMALLPOX.—On page 20 of my Annual Report for 1921, and in succeeding Reports, I have referred to this disease which is on the increase in England and Wales owing to increase in the number of unvaccinated persons.

The percentage of children (medically inspected in 1931, at the elementary schools) unvaccinated was 41·6 per cent compared with 37·8 in 1922.

Particulars in regard to vaccination of infants under 1 year in 1930 are as follows:—

1(a) Knighton and Presteigne Urban Districts, Parishes of Beguildy, Cascob, Litton, Discoed, Heyope, Norton, Pilleth, Whitton and Stanage ; successfully vaccinated 37 (48·7 per cent of registered births). Vaccination Officer, Wm. J. Beavan.

1(b) Parishes of Bleddfa, Llananno, Llanbadarn Fynydd, Llanbister, Llandewy Ystradenny, Llanfihangel Rhydithon, Llangunllo ; successfully vaccinated 14 (48·3 per cent). Officer, A. R. Hicks.

The Parishes referred to are in the Knighton Rural District.

2(a) Cefnlllys Urban and Parishes of Cefnlllys Rural, Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanfihangel Helygan, Llanyre, Nantmel ; successfully vaccinated 28 (71·8 per cent). Officer, Geo. W. Griffiths.

2(b) Parishes of Abbeycwmhir, Cwmdauddwr, Rhayader, St. Harmon ; successfully vaccinated 34 (52·3 per cent). Officer, A. J. James.

The parishes referred to are in the Rhayader Rural District.

3(a) Parishes of Bryngwyn, Clyro, Llanbedr Painscastle, Llandewy-fach, Llowes ; successfully vaccinated 5 (28 per cent). Officer, Herbert Batts.

3(b) Parishes of Boughrood, Glasbury, Llandilo Graban, Llanstephan ; successfully vaccinated 7 (41·2 per cent). Officer, George P. Weale.

The above parishes are in the Painscastle Rural District.

(4) Llandrindod Wells Urban District (excluding Cefnlllys Urban), and the Parishes in the Colwyn Rural District ; successfully vaccinated 19 (46·3 per cent). Officer, D. J. Pugh.

(5) The Parishes in the New Radnor Rural District ; successfully vaccinated 29 (60·4 per cent of registered births). Officer, J. P. Lingen.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.—The case of Puerperal Fever (aged 39 years) resided in a Rural District and was treated at home. Of the 4 cases of Puerperal Fever notified, (3 married, 1 unmarried), the ages of 3 were 19, 29 and 32 years. One resided in an Urban and 3 in Rural Districts.

There was one death, of a case notified as Puerperal Pyrexia, at the age of 32 years from Pyelo-Nephritis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—One notification was received in connection with a female infant aged 2 days in a Rural District, particulars are as follows:—

At Home.	In Hospital.	Unimpaired.	— Vision. — Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
1	—	1	—	—	—

One eye only was affected.

OTHER DISEASES.—There were no notifications of Acute Poliomyelitis or Encephalitis Lethargica during the year.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Information was given on pages 30 and 31 of my Annual Report for 1921, and on page 33 of my Report for 1930.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1931 reports of 24 cases of Tuberculosis, notified on Form A. (16 Pulmonary and 8 Non-Pulmonary) were received through the District Medical Officers of Health, and in addition, 1 case (Pulmonary) was notified on Form D. Information in regard to 3 deaths (2 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary), which had not been previously notified, was obtained from the death returns of the Registrar-General.

NON-NOTIFICATION.—Information from the death returns showed that 3 cases of Tuberculosis in the County had not been notified ; particulars are as follows:—

		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Notified	...	17	8	25
Died and not notified		2	1	3
		—	—	—
Total	...	19	9	28

Of the 28 cases that should have been notified 3 (11 per cent) were not notified, Pulmonary 2 (10 per cent) and Non-Pulmonary 1 (11 per cent).

A female, aged 45 years, who previously resided in the Rhayader Rural District, died from the Pulmonary form in the Mid-Wales Mental Hospital, and a female, aged 10 years, who resided in the Painscastle Rural District, died in the Herefordshire General Hospital, from Tubercular Meningitis. A female, aged 50 years, who resided in the Rhayader Rural District, died in the Llandrindod Wells Hospital ; the cause of death was (a) Tubercular Enteritis. (b) Phthisis.

DEATHS.—During the year there were 13 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (3 males and 10 females), and 4 deaths (2 males and 2 females) from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ; particulars in regard to districts and age periods are given in Tables 1 and II. Appendix.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Information was received on Form A. in regard to 8 cases. There were 5 males, whose ages were 3, 10, 16 and 27 (2), and 3 females aged 1, 38 and 65 years. One male, aged 3 years, and 2 females, aged 1 and 38 years, suffered from Meningitis ; 2 males, aged 10 and 16 years, had Tuberculosis of the Peritoneum. In regard to a male,

aged 27 years, and a female, aged 65 years, the Sacro Iliac joint and Spine respectively were affected, while a male, aged 27 years had a Tubercular Kidney (left).

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the area during 1931, are given below :-

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
15	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	1
20	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
25	1	3	2	—	3	2	—	—
35	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	13	5	3	3	10	2	2

The rates of non-notified tuberculosis deaths (3) to total tuberculosis deaths (17) is 1 to 5·6.

In each case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and in cases of Non-Pulmonary disease in which the diagnosis could have been made within a reasonable period of death, a communication is sent to the Medical Practitioner concerned. In some cases there is omission on the part of some of the District Medical Officers of Health in the County to send copies of Notifications on Form A. as required by the Tuberculosis Regulations.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.—Full particulars were given on pages 21-25 Annual Report for 1924, and on pages 34-39 Annual Report for 1925. No action was taken under the Public Health Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62, Public Health Act, 1925.

As the result of the preventive measures taken under your Authority, and the Welsh National Memorial Association there has been a definite decline in the Tuberculosis rate (per 1,000 population in Radnorshire), particulars are as follows :—

Five yearly period.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1921-25.	·926 (U·905, R·917).	·236 (U·212, R·245)	1·162
1926-30.	·639 (U·866, R·557).	·192 (U·243, R·173)	·831

TABLE 1.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries)
during the year 1931.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary				Pulmonary				Pulmonary			
	Ad'ls		Chil- dren		Ad'ls		Chil- dren		Ad'ls		Chil- dren	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A. NEW CASES examined during the year excluding contacts)												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	4	11	1	2	4	...	...	...	8	11	1	2
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	4
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	14	18
B. CONTACTS examined during the year—												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	6
C. CASES written off the Dispen- sary Register as—												
(a) Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Non-Tuberculous (inclu- ding any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuber- lous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	22	24
D. NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on 31st December—												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	28	26	7	5	11	2	3	4	39	28	10	9
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	16	11

TABLE 1—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	105	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	217
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	—	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	111
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and "cases lost sight of"	4	10. Number of—	
4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	13	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	62
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	126	(b) X Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	16
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary treatment on 31st December	15	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above	—
7. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners—		12. Number of "TB.plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st Dec.	34
(a) Personal ...	123		
(b) Other ...	142		

TABLE 2.

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year ended 31st December, 1931.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the Year	Discharged during the Year	Died in Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Number of doubtfully Tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males	—	1	1	—	—
	Adult Females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	1	1	—	—
	Total ...	—	2	2	—	—
Number of definitely Tuberculous cases admitted for treatment	Adult Males	3	10	5	1	7
	Adult Females	5	4	4	1	4
	Children	—	3	2	—	1
	Total ...	8	17	11	2	12
Grand Total ...		8	19	13	2	12

In the preceding tables an account has been given of the work carried out by the Welsh National Memorial Association. On pages 36-39, Annual Report for 1925, a summary of the arrangements made by the above Association in regard to Sanatorium, Hospital, and Dispensary Treatment was given, and also an account of the arrangement for examination of contacts etc.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Full particulars in regard to prevention and treatment were given on pages 42 and 43, of my Annual Report for 1925, and on pages 40 and 41, Annual Report for 1930; in the latter Report information is given in regard to treatment at clinics during the periods 1921-25 and 1926-30.

During 1931, 6 cases (2 males, 4 females) of Syphilis, 1 case of Gonorrhoea (male), and one other case (female), attended on 38 occasions at the Hereford Venereal Diseases Clinic.

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

There were 32 deaths under the above heading ; 6 deaths (3 males, 3 females) occurred in the Urban, and 26 (10 males, 16 females) in the Rural Districts. Information in regard to districts and age periods is given in Tables I. and II. Appendix.

Particulars in regard to deaths, during the 5 years 1921-25, were given on page 44 of my Annual Report for 1925, and in reference to deaths during the 5 years 1926-30, on page 41, Annual Report for 1930.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE.

There were 19 deaths from Respiratory Disease, other than Tuberculosis, during the year, compared with 24 in 1930; 4 deaths (3 males, 1 female) occurred in the Urban, and 15 (4 males, 11 females) in the Rural Districts. Particulars are given in Tables I. and II. Appendix.

Information in regard to the 5 years 1921-25, is given on pages 44 and 45 of my Annual Report for 1925, and for the 5 years 1926-30 on pages 38 and 39 of my Annual Report for 1930.

MENTAL DISEASE.

This was referred to on pages 45 and 46, Annual Report for 1925, on pages 28 and 29, Annual Report for 1928, and on pages 39 and 40, Report for 1930.

OTHER DISEASE.

On pages 41-43, Annual Report for 1930, information is given in regard to Diabetes, Acute and Chronic Nephritis, and Rheumatic Fever.

HOSPITALS, CLINICS, SPA TREATMENT, Etc.

Information was given on pages 43 and 44, Annual Report for 1930.

POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.—The total number of beds provided for sick, maternity, and mental cases on 31st December, 1931, was as follows:—

Cases.	Knighton.	Rhayader.	Total.
Men	12	6	18
Women	8	14	22
†Children under 16 years	2	4	6
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 46

†Excluding cots in Maternity Wards.

Information in regard to In-Patients is given below:—

	Knighton.	Rhayader.	Total.
1. Total No. of Admissions	44	22	66
2. No. of women confined in hospital	2	1	3
3. No. of live births	2	1	3
4. No. of still births	—	—	—
5. No. of deaths among the newly born (i.e. under 4 weeks)	1	—	1
6. Total number of deaths among children under 1 year	1	—	1
7. No. of maternal deaths among women confined to hospital	—	—	—
8. Total No. of deaths	6	5	11
9. Total No. of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	44	17	61
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :			
(a) Four weeks or less	17	4	21
(b) Exceeding 4 weeks but under 13 ...	10	12	22
(c) Exceeding 13 weeks	18	6	24
11. No. of beds occupied			
(a) average during the year	19	13	32
(b) highest ...	21	17	38
	(Feb. 26th).	(Sept. 28th).	
(c) lowest ...	18	11	29
	(Sept. 28th).	(Aug. 7th).	
12. No. of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	—	—	—
13. No. of abdominal sections	—	—	—

Particulars of classification of the sick and number of beds occupied in the two Poor Law Institutions on 31st December, 1931, are given below :—

Classification.	Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
	Beds.							
Medical & Surgical:	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.
(1) Knighton	10	10	6	6	—	—	16	16
(2) Rhayader	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Sick :								
(1) Knighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Rhayader	6	3	7	1	—	—	13	4
Children :								
(1) Knighton	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
(2) Rhayader	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	2
Maternity :								
(1) Knighton	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
(2) Rhayader	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mental :								
Lunacy Act, 1890.								
(2) Rhayader	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Short stay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Long stay	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6
Mental Defectives :								
(1) Knighton	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2

There were no in-patients under the heading—Venereal, Tuberculosis, and Other Diseases.

In the Rhayader Institution there are 2 Imbeciles and 4 Feeble-minded; the females are included under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Secs. 24 to 26 (long stay). In the Knighton Institution, similar cases, 1 Imbecile (male), 1 Feeble-minded (female) are included under the heading Mental Defectives. There is no provision for out-patients in either Institution.

There is one (non-resident) medical officer attached to each Institution.

The matron of each Institution has had training in nursing, but neither is state registered, and there is no nurse on the staff who has the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. It would appear desirable to concentrate the medical, surgical, and maternity cases in one Institution.

There will be additional accommodation in the Knighton Poor Law Institution, after arrangements have been made for transfer of the children.

The Poor Law Medical Out-Relief is being carried on without any change.

There has so far been no consultation with the representatives of voluntary hospitals, as required by Section 13 of the Act.

Arrangements previously made by the Knighton Poor Law Guardians for the admission of acute cases to the Royal Salop Infirmary and the Shrewsbury, Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, have been continued.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908, Part I. At the end of December, there was only one name on the register, a boy aged 6 years. Visits are made by the District Nurses and the whole-time Health Visitor, where cases occur, and similar arrangements have been made by the Public Assistance Committee for visits to boarded-out children.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1931, 6 throat swabs were examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, for the presence of Diphtheria bacilli, in no case were these organisms detected; 1 swab was examined for Haemolytic Streptococci, but these were not demonstrated.

Eight specimens of blood were sent to the Birmingham University Laboratory for examination for the Wasserman reaction. 3 were positive and 5 negative.

Information in regard to milk samples is given under "Milk Supply."

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following are particulars of the samples taken for analysis by Mr. Powell, Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS, 1923-27.—Two samples taken complied with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH DRIED MILK REGULATIONS, 1923-27.—No samples were taken.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.—No samples were taken.

PUBLIC HEALTH PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS, 1925-27.—Particulars are given in the table which follows; all the samples of milk and other food were free from preservatives, or only contained the permissible amount.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.—Twenty-two samples were taken, 3 of local, and 19 of foreign cream. The local creams contained an average of 49% of fat, but the samples of foreign cream averaged 20% to 25% of fat; as Mr. Powell rightly points out, it is important that the purchaser should be protected, and that legislative measures should be adopted to ensure that there is a reasonable percentage of cream present.

The following table shows the number of samples taken and the number found to be genuine.

Nature of Sample	No. of samples taken	No. found to be genuine	Nature of Sample	No. of samples taken	No. found to be genuine
Milk ...	63	60	Meat Extract ...	1	1
Condensed Milk	2	2	Oxo ...	2	2
Butter ...	7	7	Sweets ...	4	4
Cheese ...	7	7	Mincemeat ...	2	2
Lard ...	1	1	Meat Paste ...	4	4
Bacon ...	5	5	Corned Meat ...	1	1
Cocoa ...	3	3	Tinned Meat...	1	1
Coffee ...	1	1	Fish Paste ...	1	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	1	Sausages ...	2	2
Tea ...	4	4	Tinned Beans	1	1
Sugar ...	2	2	Peas ...	2	2
Biscuits ...	2	2	Tinned Fish ...	6	6
Rice Flour ...	1	1	Gravy Browning	1	1
Milkaroni ...	1	1	Bisto ...	1	1
Cornflour ...	1	1	Mustard ...	2	2
Blanc-mange ...	5	5	Ketchup ...	1	1
Fruit Pudding...	1	1	Pickles ...	1	1
Jam ...	1	1	Chutney Sauce	1	1
Cake ...	2	2	Lemon Curd ...	1	1
Cake Mixture	2	2	Custard Powder	1	1
Gelatine ...	1	1	Egg Substitute		
Butter Colour...	1	1	Powder ...	1	1
Baking Powder	2	2	Fruit Cup ...	1	1
Tartaric Acid ...	1	1	Tinned Fruit ...	3	3
Liver Salts ...	1	1	Bi-ca'ate of Soda	1	1
			Health Salts ...	2	2
			Soup Powder ...	1	1

The total number of samples taken was 163; formal 37 (all milk). Three samples of milk were unsatisfactory, they were deficient in cream to the extent of 8, 10 and 11 per cent; in the first sample there was 4 per cent added water. In the case of the first vendor, a sample taken direct from the cows, was found to be genuine; proceedings were taken and a fine of £3 10 0 (including costs) was imposed by the Bench on May 6th, 1931.

In regard to the other two vendors a mixed sample, taken direct from the cows, was found to contain a deficiency in fat of 7 per cent in the second case; the amount of fat, in the third case, was barely under that permitted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Samples of milk for chemical analysis should be taken regularly from every purveyor of milk in the county.

MILK SUPPLY.

Information in regard to number of registered cowkeepers in each district in Radnorshire is given on page 31 of my Annual Report for 1928; the number of vendors was 148.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.—During the year 40 samples were taken by Mr. Powell, Inspector of Food and Drugs, and sent to the Public Analyst for examination.

Particulars in regard to samples are as follows:—

						No. of Cowkeepers registered.
Llandrindod Wells						
Urban	6 samples from	3 purveyors.				9
Presteigne Urban	13	„	„	6	„	11
Colwyn Rural	13	„	„	7	„	25
Knighton Rural	2	„	„	1	„	31
Paincastle Rural	5	„	„	4	„	14
Rhayader Rural	1	„	„	1	„	17
	<hr/>			<hr/>		<hr/>
	40			22		107

The number of organisms developed on agar in 48 hours at a temperature of 37° C. is given below; the numbers refer to

colonies developed in thousands, e.g., 20-50 means 20-50,000 organisms per c.c. of the milk.

2-10	10-20	20-50	50-100	100-200	200-300
6	2	4	6	6	3
300-400	400-500	500-600	600-800	1,000 and over.	
6	2	2	2	1	

In 5 milks *B.coli* was present in 1/10th c.c. and in 18 milks in 1/10th c.c. and 1/100th c.c. To conform to the standard of Grade A. Milk, the number of organisms must not exceed 200,000 per c.c. and *B. Coli* must not be present in 1/100th c.c. Certified Milk must be from cows free from Tuberculosis, and must not contain more than 30,000 organisms in 1 c.c. and no *B. coli* in 1/100 c.c. ; in neither case must the milk be heated.

Five samples conformed to the standard of Certified Milk as regards number of organisms and presence of *B. coli*, and twelve samples to Grade A. Milk. Samples had previously been taken.

One sample conformed to Certified Milk, and 2 to Grade A. Milk in regard to organisms only ; *B. Coli* was present in 1/10th and 1/100th c.c. Particulars in regard to samples taken during the period 1924-30 were given on page 48, Annual Report for 1930, and information in regard to Clean Milk Competitions on pages 32 and 33, Annual Report for 1928.

There is room for improvement in regard to cleanliness ; I referred to this matter in detail on page 48, Annual Report for 1930.

Where the results of the examinations of milk were unsatisfactory, communications were sent to the District Medical Officers of Health and the Vendors.

It is essential that samples should be taken for bacteriological analysis from every purveyor of milk at least once a year, and this is a duty which devolves on the Medical Officer of Health, or Sanitary Inspector, of each Local Authority.

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.—No samples were taken in 1931 ; particulars of samples taken during the period 1926-30 are given on pages 48 and 49, Annual Report for 1930.

MEAT INSPECTION.

This was referred to in detail on page 51, Annual Report for 1925. Some of the private slaughter-houses are unsatisfactory. It is important that the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, should be carried out.

There is absence of information in the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, in regard to unsound carcasses, including those condemned on account of Tuberculosis.

HOUSING.

On page 51, Annual Report for 1925, I gave information in regard to Housing since 1921 ; on pages 35-36, Report for 1927, I gave particulars in regard to defective houses and the erection of new houses in the different districts for the 3 years 1924-26, and on pages 49 and 50, Report for 1930, in regard to new houses, and also houses dealt with since 1927, under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926 ; a good deal more could be done under this Act. During 1931, 3 applications were received for financial assistance, the amount of grant in each case was £75.

In connection with one house, the roof and walls were raised, in order to provide more cubic space. In the second house an additional bedroom and living room, each 14 ft. x 13 ft. were added ; there were only 2 bedrooms before alterations. There was one living room and one bedroom on the ground floor in the third house, and an additional floor of 2 bedrooms was added. Repairs were also carried out in connection with the houses.

On page 50, Annual Report for 1930, reference was made to the Housing Act, 1930, which came into operation on August 16th, 1930. No contributions were made by your Council during the year.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Reference was made to Water Supplies, Pollution, Sewage Disposal, Privies, Scavenging, etc., on pages 50-52, Annual Report for 1930.

BLIND PERSONS' ACT, 1920.

During the year 3 new cases were registered (males, aged 44 and 73 years, and a female aged 68 years). Five persons died during the year (3 males, aged 23, 56 and 93 years, and 2 females aged 67 and 77 years).

On December 31st, 1931, there were 36 persons (19 males, 17 females) on the Register ; the ages were as follows :—

Males—10, 24, 25, 27, 28, 37, 44, 56 (2), 61, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 75 (2), 76, and 82 years.

Females—21, 42, 43 (2), 46, 56, 62, 68, 70, 72, 74 (2), 76, 82 (2), 87 and 93 years.

TRAINING.—A male aged 23 years, who was being trained in the Swansea Institution, was drowned on August 15th, 1931, whilst bathing in Swansea Bay. There are no persons being trained at the present time.

EMPLOYED.—A male aged 27 years is a Home Worker and repairs boots ; he receives 7/6 weekly in augmentation of his earnings.

A male aged 28 years, is a Home Worker (basket maker), he receives 10/- weekly, and is under supervision by the Swansea Institution.

A grant of 10/- a week is given to a female aged 62 years, in augmentation of her earnings by knitting stockings.

A male aged 25 years, who is a brush-maker, does not come under the Home Workers' Scheme.

4 males follow occupations as follows:—Piano tuner (1), Journalist and Piano Tuner (1), Innkeeper (1), and Farm Labourer (1). A female is in domestic service.

UNEMPLOYABLE.—At the end of the year, 1 male received 2/6 a week through the Public Health and Housing Committee, 1 male and 1 female 5/- weekly, and 2 females 7/6 per week.

CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.—In my Report for the quarter ended March 31st, 1932, I gave particulars of the cause of blindness in connection with 39 blind persons in Radnorshire. In 19 cases (one half), blindness had occurred at the age of 50 years and upwards (3 at age period 50-60 years), and in the remaining cases below this age.

The blindness was the result of cataract in 16 cases, injury (the result of accident) in 8, inflammation in 6, optic atrophy (disease of the optic nerve) in 4 ; there were other causes (3 congenital) in 9 cases.

There has been no blindness, as the result of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the 10 years 1921-30; 3 cases of this disease were notified. This excellent result is chiefly on account of the precautionary measures used at birth, by the midwives in the County.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

At the end of the year there were 55 persons (30 males, 25 females) on the Register (apart from those under the Poor Law); mentally defective children, other than imbeciles are not included.

There were on December 31st, 8 persons (4 males, 4 females) under Order in Institutions, and 1 male under Guardianship. Two males, aged 24 and 25 years respectively, are in the Forden Institution, Montgomery, and 2 males aged 10 and 18 years, in Stoke Park Colony, near Bristol; the boy aged 10 years was admitted under Order on April 22nd, 1931.

There are 4 females aged 13, 19, 35 and 37 years in Pantglas Hall Institution; the female aged 35 years, was admitted under Order on June 6th, 1931.

The remainder of the cases are under supervision.

Accommodation is available in Pantglas Hall Institution, for trainable females from 7 years upwards. Accommodation for males, it is hoped, will be provided in the near future.

POOR LAW.—At the end of the year there were 12 persons (3 males, 9 females) in Poor Law Institutions, viz:—Knighton 2, Rhayader 6, Hay 3, and Kington 1.

The ages were as follows:—Males 48, 55 and 64; females 30, 34, 42, 47, 55 (2), 61, 65 and 71. There were 2 Imbeciles, females aged 34 and 65 years, and the remainder came under the heading Feeble-minded.

There were 8 persons (3 males, 5 females) who received outdoor relief, and were under supervision.

MID-WALES MENTAL HOSPITAL.—At the end of May, 1932, there were 22 patients (8 males, 14 females) suffering from congenital insanity who were classified as follows:—Idiots 6, Imbeciles 6, and Feeble-minded 10.

REMARKS.—The total number ascertained from all sources is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiots ...	1	8	9
Imbeciles ...	20	12	32
Feeble-minded	23	33	56
	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 97

In addition to the numbers given, there are 15 mentally defective children (7 boys and 8 girls) attending the elementary schools in the county, a certain proportion of whom, need to be sent to Special Schools ; 1 girl is attending a Special School. Accommodation is needed for these children, and also training in Institutions for some of the males referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

SUICIDE AND OTHER VIOLENCE.

During the 10 years, 1921-30, there were 86 deaths in Radnorshire from Violence (Suicide 31, Other 55). The percentage of total deaths was 3·1 compared with 6·7 for England and Wales during the same period.

SUICIDE.—The particulars are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Urban Districts	6	2	8
Rural Districts	16	7	23
County	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 31

The rates per 1000 of the population, for the period 1921-30, were as follows:—Urban Districts '140 ; Rural '142 ; County '141. The rate for England and Wales was '112 (males '166, females '063). The rate for Radnorshire was higher than that for England and Wales.

The number of females in the urban districts is approximately 12 per cent higher than males, but the males in the rural districts exceed the females by about 5 per cent.

It will be seen that the number of deaths among males was, in proportion to females, at least double.

(Concluded on page 50).

TABLE I.
Causes of Death in Administrative Areas in the County
of Radnor for 1931.

Causes of Death	Urban Districts				Rural Districts.				County.		
	Knigh- ton.	Llandri- dod Wells.	Pre- steigne	Col- wyn.	Knigh- ton.	New Radnor.	Pains- castle	Rhay- ader.	M.	F.	Total.
Measles ...								1		1	1
Influenza ...		2	1		5	2	2	1	7	6	13
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	6	2		2	1		5	7	10	17
Other tuberculous diseases ...				1	1	1	1		2	2	4
Syphilis ...			1						1		1
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...			1						1		1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	2	2	2		11	4	6	5	13	19	32
Diabetes ...			1	1		1		1	1	3	4
Cerebral hæmor- rage, &c. ...	2	4	1	3	2	1	2	3	10	8	18
Heart disease ...	3	15	5	7	7	7	4	17	26	39	65
Other circulatory diseases ...	2				3	2	2	4	9	4	13
Bronchitis ...	1			1	2	1		5	4	6	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	2	1				2	1	3	3	6	9
Peptic ulcer ...	1	1				1			2	1	3
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)								1	1		1
Appendicitis ...								1	1		1
Cirrhosis of liver...					1				1		1
Other digestive diseases ...	1	1	1	1	2	1			4	3	7
Acute and chronic nephritis ...	2	1				2		5	4	6	10
Other puerperal causes ...					1					1	1
Congenital debility premature birth, malformations, &c.	2	1	2		3	1	1	4	6	8	14
Senility ...	3	1	1	3	10		1	4	9	14	23
Suicide ...					1					1	1
Other violence ...				1	2	1	1	1	6		6
Other defined diseases ...	3	1	4	1	7	3	2	8	13	16	29
All causes ...	25	36	22	19	60	31	23	69	131	154	285

TABLE II.
Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the County
of Radnor, 1931.

Causes of Death.	Aggregate of Urban Districts.												Aggregate of Rural Districts.											
	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
Measles													1	1										
Influenza	3					1				1	1		10					1	2	1		2	1	8
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9					1	3	3	2				8					2	2	1	2	1		
Other tuberculous diseases													4		1		2	1						
Syphilis	1						1																	
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	1							1																
Cancer, malignant disease	6								2		3	1	26					1		1	5	6	7	6
Diabetes	1										1		3										3	
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	7									1	3	3	11									1	4	6
Heart disease ..	23								1	1	10	11	42								4	6	12	20
Other circulatory diseases	2											2	11										2	9
Bronchitis	1										1		9	1		1			1			2	4	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	3	1							1			1	6		1				2					3
Peptic ulcer	2				1						1		1							1				
Diarrhoea &c.													3	1										2
Appendicitis													1			1								
Cirrhosis of liver													1										1	
Other digestive diseases ...	3	1								1	1		2	1						1				
Acute and chronic nephritis	3					1				2			7						2	1	2			2
Other puerperal causes ...													1						1					
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	5	5											9	9										
Senility	5											5	18										2	16
Suicide													1							1				
Other deaths from violence													6				1	1		2		1		
Other defined diseases ...	8							1		1	5	12	21	2	2			1	1		3	2	4	2
All Causes	83	7			1	3	4	5	8	5	26	24	202	15	4	3	3	5	9	13	18	20	40	72

The deaths of 3 males and 2 females, occurred at the age period 15-25 years, of 1 male at the period 25-45 years, and of 2 males in the period 45-65 years.

OTHER VIOLENCE.—Particulars in regard to deaths are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Urban Districts	6	6	12
Rural Districts	30	13	43
County	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 55

The rates per 1000 (1921-30) of the population were as follows:—Urban Districts '208, Rural Districts '265, County '250, and England and Wales '369 (males '536, females '215). The rate for Radnorshire was one third less than that for England and Wales.

In the urban districts the proportion of deaths was slightly higher among males, but in the rural districts the proportion among males was over double that of females.

Information in regard to age periods is as follows:—

	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 & over
Males	4	2	2	2	4	8	4	5	5
Females	2	—	1	3	2	2	—	2	7
Total	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 12

There were 16 deaths (nearly one fourth) below the age of 15 years, 16 from 15 to 45 years, and the remainder, 23, 45 years and upwards. Deaths of infants under one year generally occur from overlaying. Details of the causes of death from Violence (including accidents) in the County are not given by the Registrar General.

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